The Philadelphia Inquirer.

PRICE TWO CENTS. | PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

NO DRAFT!

AN IMPORTANT ORDER OF SEC'Y STANTON.

No More Recruits Wanted!

CONSCRIPTS TO BE RELEASED!

Lee's Late Surrender!

MEETING OF MILITARY CHIEFTAINS.

Distinguished Assembly.

APPEARANCE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

Gen. Lee Careworn and Serious

GEN. LONGSTREET MOROSE AND RETICENT.

GEN. GORDON POMPOUS AND OSTENTATIOUS.

United States Rations Issued to 25,000 Prisoners!

LEE ASTONISHED AT GRANT'S MAGNANIMITY.

HE HAS NO CONFIDENCE IN JEFF. DAVIS

His Men Are to be Protected From Conscription!

WEITZEL TAKES THE REBEL CLERGY IN HAND.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY SECRETARY STANTON—DRAFTING AND RECRUITING IN THE LOYAL STATES TO BE STOPPED—PURCHASES AND EXPENSES TO BE CURTAILED—MILITARY RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE TO BE REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1865.—To Major-General Dix, New York:—This Department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant-General upon the results of the recent campaign, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders, to be immediately issued:—

First, To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

Second, To curtail purchases of arms, ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches.

Third, To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Fourth, To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with the public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Correspondence of the Inquirer.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 10, 1865.

Glorious News.

The great event of yesterday, by the aid of the telegraph, has doubtless been made public in the North this morning and made the heart of the nation thrill with joyous exultation. This great event, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, with the Rebel Commander-in-Chief at its head, may be regarded as the virtual end of the war, the death of the Rebellion. The army of Johnston, if not already disposed of by Sherman and the Union armies in the South and Southwest, will at once realize the utter futility of all further resistance, now that the splendid body of troops which has ever been the pride and strength of the "Confederacy" is lost to the South.

Lee's Embarrassment.

Glorious culmination of our movement as this event is, it is nothing more than has been confidently anticipated for several days past. As soon as it became clear that Lee had not commenced his march from Petersburg and Richmond in time to get the start in the race southwest, his fate appeared almost certainly settled. Striking the Danville Railroad at Jetersville and Amelia Court House, we pushed him from his line of march towards Danville, and compelled him to move towards the west. Pushing rapidly forward, the magnificent body of troopers under "Cavalry Sheridan" have persistently charged the advance of the Rebel column, attacking at every favorable opportunity, and thwarting every attempt to turn to the left and form the longed-for junction with Johnston.

Sheridan on His Heels.

Cavalry can out-march infantry, and Sheridan's last dash forward threw him far enough ahead to intercept Lee's retreat not only to the south but also to the west. While the latter was toiling with furious haste and anxiety to get his troops, artillery and the remnant of his trains over the country roads leading towards Lynchburg, Sheridan, with his cavalry, supported by the Fifth Corps, under Griffin, and the forces of General Ord, from the Army of the James, was advancing rapidly by a route further to the left, and on Saturday evening his guns were heard thundering far in advance. The Second and Sixth Corps were pursuing the enemy along his own line of march, and not far behind, when Sheridan struck the advance of his column.

Grant Advises Lee of His Position.

General Grant had informed the Rebel commander on Saturday, in reply to his inquiry as to terms of surrender, that no alternative was left him, that his army could not escape, and surrender alone remained for him.

This fact was not immediately realized by General Lee, but it was soon made manifest that the Lieutenant-General had indulged in no idle boasting. At a council of war held by Gen. Lee on Saturday night, to consider the terms of surrender offered, it was determined to burn the remaining wagon trains, and take only such supplies as could be carried on horseback, to abandon all the artillery, except as many light pieces as would be absolutely needed, destroying the gun-carriages, limbers and caissons, and burying the guns, and then to cut their way through our cavalry and escape. This programme they attempted to carry out, and commenced a vigorous attack yesterday morning, in the vicinity of Appomattox Court House, to break their way, as they supposed, through Sheridan's cavalry line. To their surprise, they found themselves confronted not by cavalry merely, but by a heavy force of infantry, of the corps above mentioned as operating with Sheridan.

A Flag of Truce.

A short contest was sufficient to convince them of the folly and hopelessness of the attempt to force their way through the ranks opposing them. As the Second Corps (which formed the advance of the column following the enemy along his own line of retreat) was deploying and advancing skirmishers at a point about one mile south of Appomattox Court House, a flag of truce made its appearance in front of the line. General Miles, whose Division was in advance, sent out Captain J. D. Cook, one of his aids, who met General Marshall, Chief of Staff to General Lee, who handed him a written communication addressed to General Meade. It was at once forwarded to the latter and his reply was promptly returned. This was about noon. The substance of the correspondence was as follows:—General Lee's note contained a request to General Meade for a suspension of hostilities to give him time to consider the terms of surrender offered by General Grant on Saturday. General Meade replied that he was not authorized to enter into an armistice, but would wait two hours before making an attack.

The Surrender.

The two hours expired, and the army was about to move forward, when another flag appeared, this time with a communication from General Grant, who was with the other column, near Appomattox Court House. He instructed General Meade to await his arrival half an hour. This is as much of the correspondence as passed through General Meade's lines, as is currently reported. The correspondence itself has not yet been given to the press, but all the documents connected with the surrender will doubtless soon be made public. The great fact is that Grant's terms of surrender were agreed to, that the articles have been signed, and that the Army of Northern Virginia is no longer to be counted among the elements of opposition to the Union. The men have laid down their arms, and are to be allowed to depart to their homes on parole.

The formal surrender has not yet taken place; it will doubtless occur to-day.

Unbounded Enthusiasm in Our Army.

The exultation and enthusiasm of the men of our own army on learning the auspicious result, that after so long waiting had crowned their endeavors and rewarded their marching and valorous fighting was unbounded. Cheer after cheer went up as the news spread from division to division, brigade to brigade and regiment to regiment. Among privates and officers in the line, at corps and army head-quarters, everywhere throughout the army, everybody is jubilant, and although no cheering is heard in the Rebel lines, although a feeling of humbled pride must attend their final admission of defeat, yet there is little doubt that the majority of them look upon this event with satisfaction, and even hail with inward joy the termination of a resistance which they must have felt to be hopeless.

E. T. PETERS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Special Correspondence of the Inquirer.

CITY POINT, Va., April 12, 1865.

The Illustrious Soldier

To whom we are—more than any other individual in the country—indebted for the end of the war and the restoration of the Union, Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant,

Returned to City Point

This morning at 4 o'clock, accompanied by his entire staff. The distinguished party left Appomattox Court House yesterday morning on horseback, and reached Burkesville in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, from which point they took the cars for City Point.

Capitulation of General Lee.

On Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, a party of Rebel officers, preceded by a flag of truce, approached that portion of our lines held by the Twenty-fourth Corps, and it soon became understood their business had reference to the completion of terms involving the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Not long afterwards the preliminary correspondence between General Grant and General Lee, and which has all been published, took place.

About one o'clock on Monday, a

Meeting of Officers

Appointed from either army occurred on the steps of the Court House, which resulted in a general consultation. The following officers were present:—

UNION.

General Ord,	General Crook,
General Griffin,	General Michie,
General Gibbon,	Colonel Small,
General Sheridan,	Medical Director Mott
General Ayres,	And Gen. Grant's Staff.
General Merritt,	

REBEL.

General Longstreet,	Colonel Fairfax,
General Gordon,	Dr. Cullen,
General Heath,	And Gen. Lee's Staff.
General Wilcox,	

The Generals present, both Union and Rebel, mixed freely with each other, and exchanged sentiments, opinions, salutations, &c. It was a brilliant galaxy of military celebrities. The Rebel Generals were splendidly dressed in new suits of grey, profusely ornamented with gold, and our Generals wore their best attire on this interesting and all-important occasion.

It was arranged that the two Commanding Generals, Grant and Lee, should meet, for the purpose of signing articles of surrender, at

McClain's Mansion,

A fine Virginia homestead, situated in the town of Appomattox Court House, about one hundred feet from the Town Hall.

The two Generals saw each other for the first time since the war, about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at McClain's house, and after a short preliminary conversation the articles of surrender were drawn up and duly signed by General Lee.

General Lee is represented to have been very handsomely dressed, and presented a remarkably picturesque appearance in every respect. He exhibited a careworn, anxious expression of countenance, and had little to say to anybody. He

Returns to Richmond

To-day, for the purpose of seeing his wife, who is in a dying condition, and it is stated that he will subsequently go South and talk with the Southern people on the question of peace and reconstruction. He admitted that his army had been very poorly fed for some time, having scarcely anything more than corn meal to support life with.

General Longstreet

Is represented to have been very morose and taciturn during the interview with our generals, and had very little to say to anybody.

General Gordon

Was pompous and ostentatious, and when it was stated to him that 25,000 rations were to be immediately issued to his troops, he drew himself up at full length, and said, "I do not know that it is indispensable that the Confederate troops should be fed with Federal provisions."

32,000 Rebels

Laid down their arms after the surrender, which added to the great number captured previously, constitutes a large army.

The artillery is all parked in the field, and will be brought to City Point, or thereabouts, as soon as practicable.

The Union Army

Will also nearly all return to City Point and vicinity. It was thought that the army would press on after Johnston, but the unanimous opinion prevails among General Grant's staff that he has surrendered.

Soon after General Grant and staff took their seats in the cars *en route* for City Point, the Lieutenant-General received a despatch stating that

Lynchburg Has Surrendered,

And that the Twenty-fourth Army Corps had entered the city. He read the contents of the despatch to the members of his staff near him at the time.

Major-General Ord Purchased the Table

On which the terms of capitulation were signed for the sum of fifty dollars, and will take it North. Many attempts were made afterwards to buy it from him by different officers, who offered liberal sums for it, but the General declined to part with it.

The two chairs on which sat General Grant and General Lee were carried off by somebody, previous to which several attempts were made to purchase them for moderate sums of money, but no bargain had been completed.

Appomattox Court House

Is a small sized town, containing about four hundred inhabitants. It is situated about sixty miles west of Burkesville, and a few miles north of the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad. Its name will occupy a niche in history for all time to come, as the spot that witnessed the event that decides the destinies of the great American Union, and where one of the most important military surrenders that the world ever saw took place.

Lieutenant-General Grant,

This morning, on his return from the crowning achievement of his illustrious life, wore the same quiet, imperturbable expression that has ever characterized him.

He alighted from the cars completely enveloped in an India rubber hat, coat and boots, and, after quietly giving some directions regarding the disposition of his horse, strolled slowly, with his hands in his pockets, in the direction of his quarters, almost alone and unattended.

Independent of the artillery that fell into our hands as a sequence of the surrender, we are in possession of fifty-seven other pieces, captured at different points in the surrounding country before the grand *finale* took place.

Governor Curtin

Is at City Point, and leaves this morning for Petersburg, where he will remain for a short time. Interest in the welfare of Pennsylvania troops is the main object of the Governor's visit here.

I have just learned from Colonel Theo. Gregg some particulars regarding the fate of his relative, General Irwin Gregg, commander of the Pennsylvania cavalry brigade, a partial account of whose adventures were published. Gregg's Brigade was charged by the Rebels near Burkesville, and the General wounded in the foot. He was captured, but was subsequently recaptured by his brigade. The enemy again charged but was repulsed, and it is confidently believed that the General is now safe in our hands. He is a relation of Governor Curtin, and a fine soldier.

Captain Henry M. Eddy, Company D, One-hundred-and-fourteenth Pennsylvania, in command of the regiment during the late fighting, died at City Point yesterday afternoon, from the effects of wounds received.

General Mott reached here last evening in an ambulance from the front. He is seriously wounded in the leg.

I learn that the Second Army Corps are on the march back to City Point, and the other corps will very soon follow suit.

W. H. CUNNINGTON.

FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Inquirer.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.

General Ord Takes Command.

Major-General Ord arrived early this morning, and has taken command of the entire section of country around Petersburg, City Point and Richmond. He left the extreme front on Monday night, and came by rail to City Point and thence by boat. From an officer who was present at the capitulation of Lee's army, the main features are gathered.

Particulars of Lee's Surrender.

The spot designated by General Lee to receive General Grant was at the house of Wilmer McClain, in a little country village of about four or five hundred inhabitants, called Appomattox Court House.

The Place of Meeting.

It is a large two-story brick-house, nearly square, rather old, but surrounded by a beautiful yard of shrubbery and flowers. Roses and violets were in full bloom, and the trees had just been decked in a coat of green.

Lee Arrives.

As the clock struck two, P. M., General Lee, accompanied by Gen. Marshall, his chief of staff, rode up and was at once shown into the parlor, a large room, neatly furnished. Its owner, a well to do farmer, was one of the "F. F. V's," located in that vicinity.

Lee, on entering, took a seat at a table. He was very neatly dressed in "Confederate grey." His sword was a very beautiful one, and was the present of his friends.

Ulysses Up to Time

Grant entered but a few minutes later, accompanied by Colonel Parker, Aide-de-Camp. (Col. Parker, it will be remembered, was Chief of the Six Nations, and is a man of a wonderfully acute mind, and a fast friend of General Grant). Grant was dressed in a very modest suit of blue, a dress coat the worse for wear, no sword, and no segar.

The Momentous Conference.

On his entering Lee arose, and, shaking hands, they introduced their respective Chiefs of Staffs, and after a few common-place remarks, Lee said:—"General, I have requested this interview to learn more fully the terms you propose." To which General Grant replied:—"I will grant a parole to officers and men, and the officers may retain their side arms and personal effects."

Lee replied, "I do not see any reason for their modification, and the Army of Northern Virginia was surrendered to the old Army of the Potomac. Orders were then given for the necessary papers to be drawn up, and in the meantime an hour and twenty minutes were passed in recalling reminiscences of the past, events that transpired long before the war, no allusion being made by either to our present war, its causes or effects, or to the future.

The Articles of Surrender.

At about 3½ P. M., the articles were drawn up and signed. Lee then remarked, "many of my cavalrymen own the horses which they ride, does the word personal effects include them?" General Grant answered, "I think they ought to be turned over to the United States."

General Lee, "I coincide in that opinion, as they have been used in the army."

Grant Magnanimous, as Usual.

General Grant quietly replied, "But I will instruct the officers who are appointed to carry out the capitulation to allow those who have their own horses to return to their homes, they will then do for spring plowing." Lee, apparently struck by this liberal act of General Grant, and with considerable feeling, said "Allow me to express my thanks for such consideration and generosity on your part. I think it cannot fail of having a good effect."

Lee Apprehensive of Jeff.'s Conscriptions

General Lee then asked that each of his men might be furnished with papers to prevent them being forced into the Confederate service by the conscription officers until they are exchanged! General Grant replied, "I will order such certificates to be issued to every man as soon as the preliminaries are settled."

General Lee said he had not the slightest idea of the number of men composing his army, as he had received no returns since the fighting began at Hatcher's Run, since which the casualties have been large.

The Conference Closes.

The staff of General Grant were then invited in and introduced to General Lee, but after a few remarks about topics foreign to the occasion they all separated for the night.

Our "Erring Brethren" Fed.

The army printing press was set in motion to print the paroles for Lee's men, and an order was given by General Grant to send twenty-five thousand rations to the starving troops that represented the Rebellion.

Grant Gives Lee a Pass.

Before parting with General Lee he was furnished passes for himself and staff, to go wherever they chose at any time.

Both Lee and Grant were very grave, and seemed to be fully aware of the important parts they were playing in the great tragedy, the final act of which was passing so rapidly.

Meeting of Lee with His Officers.

When Lee returned to his camp on Saturday evening, he found most of his leading officers awaiting his return, and on informing them of the result and the conditions they seemed astonished at the terms, and manifested great joy. One by one they took him by the hand, and expressing their thanks for the many kind acts received at his hands, and their regret at their failure, and their having to part, several were affected to tears. Soon afterwards the surrender was announced to the Rebel army, and on General Lee appearing he was loudly cheered. He seemed very pale and rugged and was not so bowed down with grief as one would expect, and rather seemed to have anticipated this end of affairs.

So ended Sunday, April 9, 1865, a day that will be remembered by all who had the glorious honor of participating, and who can say "I was with Grant when we captured Lee and his entire army of twenty-five thousand men.

Another Conference.

On Monday all was quiet, about nine A. M. General Grant and his staff rode out upon an eminence beyond Appomattox Court House, he was met by General Lee, who sat upon his horse, and for an hour conversed upon unimportant matters.

The Victor and the Vanquished.

General Lee volunteered his earnest desire for peace, and a complete cessation of hostilities over the entire South. General Grant tendered him a pass to go to Washington or Richmond, but he chose for the present to remain with his army, and see the remnant furnished with such papers as would guarantee their not being forced to take up arms again. Generals Grant and Lee then rode over to the McClean House, accompanied by Generals Longstreet, Gordon, Rickett and Heath, with their staffs, where they were met by Generals Ord, Meade, Sheridan, Ruggles and Rawlings, with their respective staffs. After a short interview they all parted. Monday night General Grant and staff rode to Burkesville, where a special train started for City Point, which place was reached on Wednesday morning.

The Gallant Smyth's Body

The body of General Smyth was brought down on the same train, and will go direct to Wilmington, Delaware.

Rebel Prisoners.

A column of two thousand prisoners taken on the Danville Road, guarded by the Fourth Artillery and One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth Ohio, passed through Petersburg yesterday, *en route* to City Point.

Lee's Force.

The Rebel army under Lee will probably foot up about twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand men. The artillery left them, including our battery of Whitworth guns brought over from Europe, will be sent to City Point at once, and will number about forty pieces.

Mrs. Lee Reported Dead.

A rumor obtained credence to-day that Mrs. Lee was lying at the point of death, and then a rumor that she was dead, but on inquiry we find both are incorrect; she is still an invalid, and has been so for years; has been much worse since the order came for an evacuation, and its subsequent horrors have been a terrible shock to her system, but she is in no immediate danger. There is no reliable information of the death of her son, General Fitzhugh Lee, before Petersburg.

Her Husband's Future Movements.

General R. E. Lee will probably be tendered an escort of cavalry, and ride directly back to Richmond as soon as his army is properly disbanded.

General Grant is expected here to-day. Quite an ovation awaits him, which he will find it rather difficult to escape. There is the most intense curiosity manifested to see him by the people here, who regard him with as much veneration as they do Lee.

The Late Rebel Impertinence.

Last Sabbath the Rebel ministers offered all the insult they dared to, to the Union, by omitting the prayer for the President.

Weitzel Puts a Stop to It.

Yesterday we find the following order, which has a more healthy tone to it:—

HEAD-QUARTERS DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., April 11, 1865.—General Order, No. 2.—Protection is hereby extended to all churches and places of public worship.

Religious services may be continued without interruption, as in times of profound peace. This protection must not, however, be perverted for the utterance in any form of worship of treasonable sentiments or expressions. When thus perverted it will be withdrawn.

In all churches where prayers have heretofore been offered for the so-called President of the Confederate States, a similar form of respect is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the United States.

By command of Major-General G. WEITZEL.

D. D. WHEELER, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

Reconstruction.

The great question of reconstruction is still being agitated. The ex-Secesh are marching with rapid strides to secure political power again. The caucus of which I have written you several times, has finally culminated in the following:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA

The undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, in connection with a number of the citizens of the State whose names are attached to this paper, in view of the evacuation of the city of Richmond by the Confederate Government and its occupation by the military authorities of the United States, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the suspension of the jurisdiction of the civil power of the State, are of opinion that an immediate meeting of the General Assembly of the State is called for by the exigencies of the situation.

The consent of the military authorities of the United States to the session of the Legislature in Richmond, in connection with the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, to their free deliberation upon public affairs and to the ingress and departure of all its members, under safe conducts, has been obtained.

The United States authorities will afford transportation from any point under their control to any of the persons before mentioned.

The matters to be submitted to the Legislature are the restoration of peace to the State of Virginia, and the adjustment of questions involving life, liberty and property, that have arisen in the State as a consequence of the war.

We, therefore, earnestly request the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and members of the Legislature to repair to this city by the 25th April instant.

We understand that full protection to persons and property will be afforded in the State, and we recommend to peaceful citizens to remain at their homes and pursue their usual avocations with confidence that they will not be interrupted.

We earnestly solicit the attendance in Richmond, on or before the 25th of April, instant, of the following persons, citizens of Virginia, to confer with us as to the best means of restoring peace to the State of Virginia. We have procured safe conduct from the military authorities of the United States for them to enter the city and to depart without molestation:—

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, A. T. Caperton, William C. Rives, John Letcher, A. H. H. Stuart, R. L. Montague, Fayette McMullen, J. P. Holcombe, Alexander Rives, B. Johnson Barbour, James Barbour, Wm. L. Goggin, J. B. Baldwin, Thomas S. Gholson, Walter Staples, S. D. Miller, Thomas J. Randolph, Wm. T. Early, R. A. Claybrook, John Critcher, Wm. Towns, T. H. Eppes, and those other persons for whom passports have been procured and especially forwarded that we consider it unnecessary to mention.

A. J. MARSHALL, Senator, Fauquier.
JAMES NEESON, Senator, Marion.
JAMES VENABLE, Senator elect, Petersburg.
D. I. BURR, of House of Delegates, Richmond city.
DAVID J. SAUNDERS, of House of Delegates, Richmond city.
L. S. HALL, of House of Delegates, Wetzel county.
J. J. ENGLISH, of House of Delegates, Henrico county.
WM. AMBERS, of House of Delegates, Chesterfield county.
A. M. KELLY, of House of Delegates, Petersburg.
H. W. THOMAS, Second Auditor of Virginia.
ST. L. L. MOSCHAN, Chief Clerk Second Auditor's office.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor city of Richmond.
ROBERT HOWARD, Clerk Hustings Court Richmond city.
THOMAS N. DUDLEY, Sergeant Richmond city.
LITTLETON TAZEWELL, Commonwealth's Attorney, Richmond city.
WM. C. JOHNSON, Judge of Circuit Court, Petersburg.
JOHN A. MEREDITH, Judge of Circuit Court, Richmond.
WM. H. LYONS, Judge of Hustings Court, Richmond.
WM. C. WICKHAM, Member of Congress, Richmond District.
BENJ. S. EWELL, President of William and Mary College.
NAT. TYLER, Editor Richmond *Enquirer*.
R. F. WALKER, Publisher of *Examiner*.
J. R. ANDERSON, Richmond.
R. R. HOWISON, Richmond.
W. GODDIN, Richmond.
P. G. BAYLY, Richmond.
F. J. SMITH, Richmond.
FRANKLIN STEARNS, Henrico.
JOHN LYON, Petersburg.
THOMAS B. FISHER, Fauquier.
WM. M. HARRISON, Charles City.
CYRUS HALL, Ritchie.
THOMAS W. GARNET, King and Queen.
JAMES SCOTT, Richmond.
I concur in the proceeding recommendation.

J. A. CAMPBELL.

Approved for publication in the *Whig*, and in handbill form.

G. WEITZEL,
Major General Commanding.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11, 1865.

Who the Signers Are.

There is not over one or two Union men engaged in this movement. Every man in that Legislature was elected by the Rebel army, was chosen because of his known hostility to the Union; every one has been engaged in tearing down the flag; in persecuting the men who stood by the Union. These men made the war, because they lost political power in 1860. They have committed all the crimes of which men can be guilty; their hands are red with blood. The beggared Union men whose families are outcasts from home because of their deeds, protest, and the graveyard of Castle Thunder asks —"Can such things be?"

The devoted band of men and women who fed our boys in Libby, who have waited and watched for the coming of the old flag, feel aggrieved that these men are taken up with their load of sin still upon them. A man said to me, "I have always opposed Secession; I have been stripped of nearly all my property; I have been hunted down like a wild beast; my wife and daughters have been treated so shamefully that for two years they have not gone to church, and have separated from all their old friends; and yet these men, who have preyed upon your friends, who have grown fat while I starved, and my family went in rags, and saw their neighbors will cared for, now when they are stripped of power, when the supremacy of the Union is secured, they are to be allied upon the first again and given political power to rule over us again." A sermon so that such could not be the intention of the President were of no avail.

The Richmond Slave Marts.

One of the features of Richmond was her slave [illegible]

Continued on the Eighth Page.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—A Memphis paper lands the ilk of divorces mons in court "Matrimonial Shipwrecks."

—The Rebels have evacuated the top of mountain, but have left us the Lees.

—To-day the great combination at Fort Sumter comes off.

—The public schools of Vermont are exclusively taught in the Sanitary commission.

—Tombstone has been used instead of fish oil for dressing leather.

—Letters from Japan report more murders of foreigners by the natives, and fresh complications with the Tycoon's empire powers.

—How about Mr. Belmont's list of ten thousand dollars in case the war would not be over before ten years, if Mr. Lincoln was elected?

—Mr. Stephens is reported to be about to be laid out in Wheeler Park, under the organist patronage of the Prince of Wales.

—Colfax Senior Senators Pomeroy and Lane of Kansas, are now on an exploring tour in the Territories, and Texas, to that State.

—No living man can say that the rebels are whipped for Sherman and the gold mines in the St. Louis papers.

—If Lincoln continue for four years, more Lees surrender, we can almost be fixed in Philadelphia who does not contain the Confederacy and the war.

—Gen. John C. Fremont, now in the New York *Evening Post*, has purchased as a permanent place of residence one of the most beautiful country seats on the Hudson river.

—The Philadelphia Bulletin says that the delay of twenty years imposed by Prince Napoleon before he can again claim the throne of France, which he has seized on, expires this year.

—In Hungary, a petition is in circulation on behalf of a merited former confederate railway, that no employment shall be given to any practical jurors who either took employment in special army, together with a sentence of long imprisonment.

—A rich Englishman has entered into negotiations for the purchase of Lee's country-seat of Arlington, in order to present it to the Government, as a gift from the English people. The entire island is valued at \$1,000.

—A gentleman in Lancaster (Pennsy) has just sold his cow for 68 (minus fifteen) \$20 to a Philadelphia butcher. The butcher had to pay the cow in her is about to be commissioned by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

—Paris Journal professes to know that the Emperor Napoleon only declined the Spanish Government arranged by Admiral Chagorne and Admiral Hilton, commander of the Pensacola and Hilton squadrons in the waters. It was promised that the Spanish Government would be established on a basis of law and order. The cost of the war will be \$100,000,000.

—Mr. Brigham Young, the old and supposed-to-be citizen of Hanksville, Ut., aged about 80 years, and who has been partially but successfully engaged for years for several years, committed suicide on the morning of the 4th inst., by jumping into a well. He was a man in comfortable circumstances.

—Napoleon, it is said, sent to England five pounds sterling as a "Life of Cæsar," with his autograph in each. Of these copies, one has been sent to Queen Victoria, one to Prince Albert, one to Lord Palmerston, another to Lord Malmesbury, and one to Lord Derby. Holland, on the declaration of the fifth copy we have not been informed.

—Another extravagant electric telegraph is now used between the offices between Paris and Brussels. Telegrams from it must be written on sheets of tin, and the letters are punched out with a file of four men each sheet. The cost of sending long letters is stated at the rate of some ten thousand dollars. Dispatches cost, it is said, \$1,000.

—Mr. Lincoln, contemplating the name soldier of the war, has appointed Gen. Grant to the rank of Lieutenant-General, which was created by Congress during the war. Gen. Grant is the only officer who has ever held the rank, by the way, the prize right to hand out for the next war. Gen. Grant should retain as the only already drawn on credit for the time of abandoning the future generation for honor or money.

—Mr. Lincoln has had his "little story" in Richmond. A tale started in the parlor of the Confederate Senate-ex-Pe. Lincoln was asked to hear the recommendation of Davis' flight. He said it reminded him of a man across, who, when his pig escaped, ran after it, and when two men only two cases, one leading the pig and the other its dismounting, and called out "Just six stop it also in mouth."

—Rumors are in circulation that the day before the commencement of the recent battle they were ordered within his reach in the vicinity of Richmond, Mr. Lincoln, then on the Potomac, and that he had left a "suitable conveyance," as a present to Jeff. Davis, the blankets being cloak and boots in which to ride to the Mr. Lincoln is said to have traveled from the Potomac to the James, on the general sea-coast, and been appreciated.

—Philadelphia now boasts a political paper as all Fenian Hall by saying Mr. Hickman, Gen. Meade and Gen. Gilmore to be the ones to speak to the Wilkes of Boston Secretary. I look for that paper to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and, accordingly, here I am!" This Hickman must be a wonderful man to have been followed by several Lee in his surrender to Grant. He acts practically as Secretary of Secretary of Secretary, General Grant, about the gentleness of the war, and the kindness and sociability I give to.

—Petersburg is to-day as Alexandria day. In Petersburg all the citizens are out, and the Rebel Confederate Senate Professors, who had charge of the Libby Prisoners, are now on opening the ground near the mines in order to pick his remains. Petersburg is now a city of the dead. Richmond, which, after the surrender was taken off, is now a city of sufferers in trade and business. Richmond is dead as oil, the war is interred in it to its ashes, and the people are dead as well, though they are not. Slaves, in the country, Strolls refers to a conflagration.

—The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that a man named Valentine Pugh, who was sent to the asylum of almost every description for the twenty-five years, has died at Allentown in the Lehigh county jail, where he was confined for contempt in refusing to testify in a case. Contempt consistence when he was about seventy years old, for public opinion he became locally confined, with the exception that he could move with the Keepers, and make his accustomed perambulations from cell-door to door of his cell. His health was generally very good while on the cell, and he has had a good appetite. He has long been totally blind, and had been for years.

—The London *Post* says that the celebrated Sabot Chapel has been purchased by the Duke of London jeweller, for the Russian Ambassador, of Sunday, for twenty thousand pounds. From a historical interest attached to this chapel, it formerly belonged to Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, then passed into the possession of the Saint family, whence it took its name, ultimately became one of the crown jewels of France, was seen at the coronation of Louis XIV. and XV., and was stolen at the sack of the Tuileries in 1792. It is then found in the Queen of Ferdinand VII., of Spain, although it is doubtful whether it is the real one. It is now the property of the Imperial family in Russia.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.—CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

LETTER FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY—THE BATTLE—DESERTION OF THE REBELS AT BATTLE—OPERATION OF THE CAVALRY—CHARGE—Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

HEAD QUARTERS, SHERMAN'S RAN-SHAUTERS, IN THE FIELD—Wednesday Night, March 29, 1865.—The battle of Monday, March 27, 1865, was fought on Thursday and Friday, and is mainly over. At 4 o'clock on the Sunday Rebel this morning, about 2,000 men, Confederate Rebels, deserted from the Rebel army and evacuated the enemy's line. They left Radford's Corps, Gen. Gordon's Division, Gen. Grimes' Brigade, Gen. Cox's Division, Gen. Gordon's Corps, Gen. Cox's Division, Gen. Gordon's Corps, Gen. Cox's Division, Gen. Gordon's Corps